T4B06 (B)
How does the wavelength of a radio wave relate to its frequency?

A. The wavelength gets longer as the frequency increases
B. The wavelength gets shorter as the frequency increases
C. There is no relationship between wavelength and frequency
D. The wavelength depends on the bandwidth of the signal

T4B07 (D)
What is the formula for converting frequency to wavelength in meters?

A. Wavelength in meters equals frequency in Hertz multiplied by 300
B. Wavelength in meters equals frequency in Hertz divided by 300
C. Wavelength in meters equals frequency in megahertz divided by 300
D. Wavelength in meters equals 300 divided by frequency in megahertz

T4B08 (C)
What are sound waves in the range between 300 and 3000 Hertz called?

A. Test signals
B. Ultrasonic waves
C. Voice frequencies
D. Radio frequencies

T4B09 (A)
What property of a radio wave is often used to identify the different bands amateur radio operators use?

A. The physical length of the wave
B. The magnetic intensity of the wave
C. The time it takes for the wave to travel one mile
D. The voltage standing wave ratio of the wave

T4B10 (A)
What is the frequency range of the 2 meter band in the United States?

A. 144 to 148 MHz
B. 222 to 225 MHz
C. 420 to 450 MHz
D. 50 to 54 MHz

T4B11 (D)
What is the frequency range of the 6 meter band in the United States?

A. 144 to 148 MHz
B. 222 to 225 MHz
C. 420 to 450 MHz
D. 50 to 54 MHz